

Dreyfus Asks Court For Full Vindication On New Evidence



CAPT. DREYFUS AND HIS FAMILY.
French Officer, Twice Convicted of Treason and Pardoned, Looks for Complete
Vindication Through Discovery of New Evidence.

DISTRICT FIREMEN RECEIVE DEMANDS FROM HOLD-UP MAN

Claims Fee for Alleged
"Lobby" Work for In-
creased Pay.

An alleged "hold-up" of the District firemen under the pretense that money was due some unknown "lobby" for supposed assistance in securing the passage by Congress of the bill to increase the firemen's pay, was roundly condemned by District Commissioner Macfarland today.

Receiving a letter this morning signed "A Fireman," saying: "Are you aware of the fact that there is a fee demanded from each member of the Fire Department for having their pay raised by Congress?" The Commissioner promptly issued a statement declaring that if the charge was true it was absolutely wrong, and that nobody in the Fire Department should pay a fee for any such purpose. He said that it was his distinct purpose to let the members of the department know that the bill providing for an increase of their pay was passed through the interest of the Commissioner and the Senators and Representatives, and that no lobbyist had anything to do with it. He emphatically scored the alleged scheme as a particularly mean form of dishonesty on the part of a person trying to rob the firemen.

The matter will be thoroughly sifted by the Police Department, and if the supposed "hold-up" man is discovered he will be prosecuted.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

The tropical disturbance hitherto reported as being off the east Florida coast has apparently passed off to sea with greatly diminished strength.

The western depression is rapidly filling up under the influence of an area of high pressure that occupies the middle Rocky mountain region.

Showery weather will continue tonight and Tuesday in the Ohio valley, the lower lake region, the middle Atlantic States, and the northern portion of the south Atlantic States.

Temperature changes will be small and unimportant.

The winds on the middle Atlantic coast will be fresh and variable, mostly easterly; on the south Atlantic coast light to fresh westerly; on the east Gulf coast light and variable, and on the lower lakes fresh and variable.

| TEMPERATURE. | |
|--------------|----|
| 9 a. m. | 72 |
| 12 noon. | 74 |
| 1 p. m. | 75 |

| DOWNTOWN. | |
|-----------|----|
| 9 a. m. | 78 |
| 12 noon. | 80 |
| 1 p. m. | 81 |

| SUN TABLE. | |
|---------------------|------|
| Sun sets today. | 7:29 |
| Sun rises tomorrow. | 4:28 |

| TIDE TABLE. | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| High tide today. | 6:05 p. m. |
| Low tide today. | 12:17 p. m. |
| High tide tomorrow. | 6:36 a. m., 6:41 p. m. |
| Low tide tomorrow. | 12:39 a. m., 1:01 p. m. |

Famous French Treason Case Is Reopened in Paris.

PARIS, June 18.—The public sitting in the hearing of Capt. Alfred Dreyfus' petition for the annulment of the decree of the Rennes court-martial, which for a second time convicted him on the charge of selling French military secrets to Germany, opened today.

Judge Baillet-Latour presided, and Maître Moras, Dreyfus' counsel, opened the proceedings by reading the official report on the case. Captain Dreyfus himself was not present, but Mme. Dreyfus and the captain's brother, Mathieu Dreyfus, were there.

A small crowd attended the session and little interest was manifested.

"Faits nouveaux"—facts unknown at the last military trial—have been brought to the attention of the supreme court of appeal, and the court, it is expected, will find in them a basis for acquittal.

The case is expected to be reopened in the court of Cassation, which will be the final court of appeal.

Incident Which Led to Arrest.

In the summer of 1894, when General Mercier was minister of war, a member of the French "Contre-Espionnage" was caught near the German frontier and released by the minister's order. Mercier, never popular with the Liberal press, thereby brought down upon his head a heap of unjust, insulting denunciations.

An opportunity was offered Mercier to rehabilitate himself, when a bordereau, or a list enumerating articles that had been transmitted to a foreign power, was intercepted and taken to him. The character of the contents showed that the writer was a treasonable member of the French general staff. If Mercier could detect the criminal there would be no more cries heard from the Liberal press that he was in the habit of freeing traitors.

Mercier called to his aid one Du Paty de Clam, and ordered him to find the author of the bordereau among the officers at the various bureaus. The handwriting of an Alsatian Jew, Captain Dreyfus, resembled that of the bordereau. Experts were of varied opinions. The man was arrested and a curious "acte d'accusation" or indictment was drawn up against him, in which various charges were made on less than hearsay. He was tried on the charge of having communicated to a foreign power—obviously Germany—the documents mentioned in the bordereau. From the very beginning the prisoner's counsel, Maître Demange, swept away all charges with the exception of that implicating Dreyfus as the writer of the bordereau. The court refused to deliberate on this point. A hurry call was sent for Mercier announcing that the prisoner was about to be acquitted. Mercier hurried to the Ecole Militaire and entered without ceremony the secret chamber of the court. He said he would read to the court a telegram which had been intercepted while passing from the military attaché of one embassy to that of another. This document, he added, was in cipher, but he would translate. He read: "Decidedly this rascal Dreyfus

(Continued on Second Page.)

BRYAN SHADOWED BY THE RUSSIAN SECRET SERVICE

Reactionary Clique Ex-
ploits Visit as Antago-
nistic to Nicholas.

CZAR IS INCREDULOUS

Will Give the Story No Of-
ficial Notice, Fearing to
Offend America.

BERLIN, June 18.—The correspondent of the Morgen Post at St. Petersburg wires his paper that the presence of William Jennings Bryan in the Russian capital caused a great flutter in court circles.

The reactionary clique exploited Mr. Bryan's visit in an effort to incite the czar against the progressive parties of the duma. They attempted to persuade Nicholas that Bryan was encouraging the Constitutional Democrats and the other progressive parties to resist the imperial authority. They added that it was improper for a foreigner to interfere in Russian affairs and criminal for members of the Russian parliament to hatch conspiracies through the co-operation of a foreigner.

The reactionists urged the czar to expel Mr. Bryan from Russia on the ground that he had indulged in disrespectful utterances toward the czar and the Russian government.

Another court clique, less reactionary than the former group, advised making a formal diplomatic protest to Washington against a distinguished American citizen, a candidate for the Presidency, conferring with the leaders of the Russian opposition parties, and expressing a semi-public opinion on the internal affairs of Russia at such a critical juncture as the present.

The Russian secret service police shadowed Mr. Bryan from the moment he crossed the Russian frontier, tracked his every movement, and noted the names of everyone with whom he conferred. In many cases they supplied the minister of the interior with genuine or fabricated reports of Mr. Bryan's conversations with Russian politicians.

The czar rejected the advice of the reactionary clique and accepted the counsel of his ministers. He pointed out that any molestation of Mr. Bryan would create an unfavorable impression in the United States and might lead to the withdrawal of the Russian loan.

Mr. Bryan, during his visit in Russia, was the center of a great deal of interest. He was the central figure of a reactionary and anti-foreign intrigues.

HOUSE RECOMMITS INSPECTION BILL; WADSWORTH LOSES

The President's predominance on the meat inspection question was apparently made assured in the House today when Chairman Wadsworth, of the House Committee on Agriculture, who has signaled himself by an open letter to the President as opposing the subject, announced on the floor of the House and asked unanimous consent that the bill in question be recommitted to the committee.

The unanimous consent was granted and the bill goes back to the committee. To recommit a bill is rather unusual, and the House is the only body where members of a committee realize that some alteration in their bill is necessary.

Will Amend Court Review Clause.

After a brief meeting this forenoon the committee adjourned without taking any final action on the subject of meat inspection. It is now the plan that various members of the committee shall consult with the President and with the Speaker of the House in order that a final agreement may be reached on all the phases of this much discussed question.

As stated in The Times last Saturday, the committee will, without doubt, follow the President's demand and strike from the measure the sections allowing the full court review to the packers and taking the inspection out of the control of the Civil Service Commission.

As the President has announced that he will not insist on the packers being compelled to pay the cost of inspection it is possible that the bill as finally reported by the House committee will retain the paragraph putting such cost on the Government. There is a strong minority in the committee, however, which favors the proposition that the packers should pay these costs, and this minority candidly predicts that it will stand a good chance to have the bill contain this provision when it is voted on in the House.

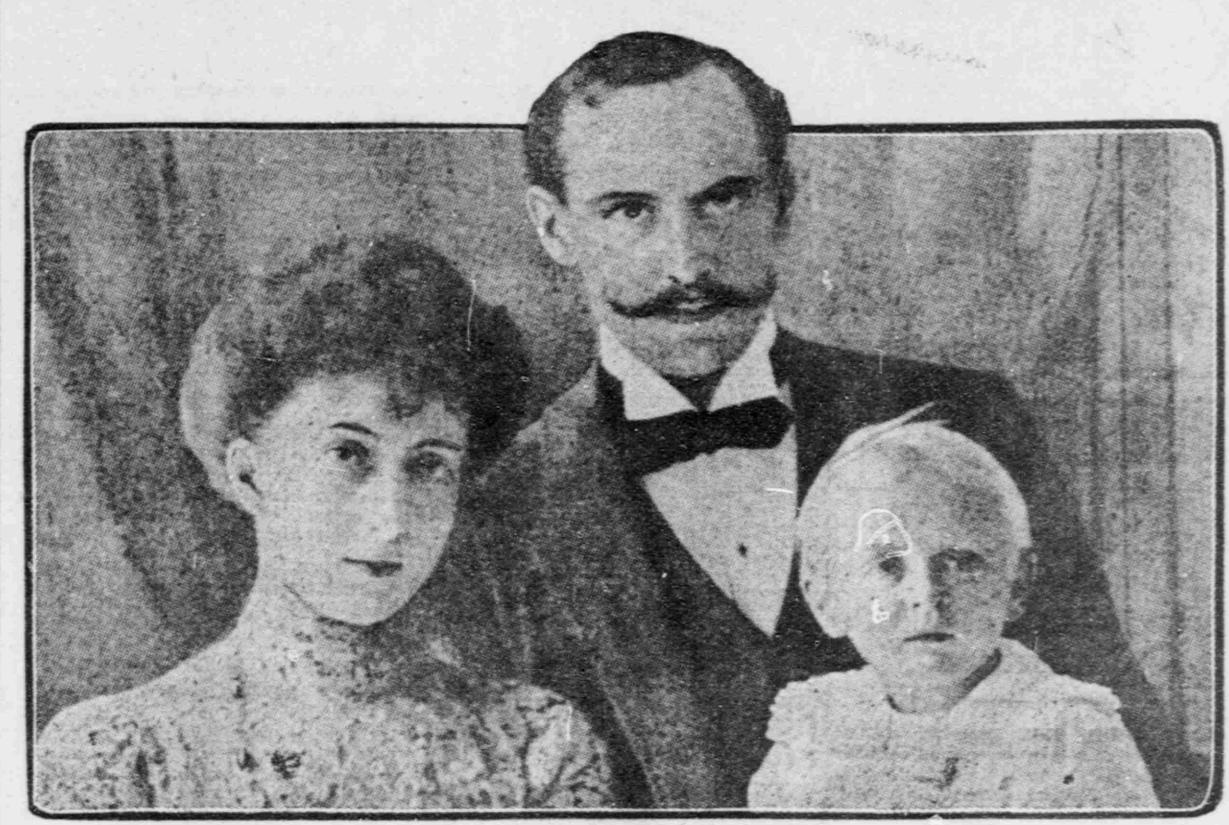
People Demand Strong Bill.

It is not now certain when the bill will be taken up in the House, but the probabilities are that this will occur Wednesday instead of tomorrow.

It cannot be denied that members of the House have been turned toward the President's policy on meat inspection by the urgent demands and threats for such action, but by the additional persuasion that the people of the country demand a rigid inspection law and would hold Congressmen responsible for a failure to provide such a law. With the Congressional campaign so near at hand this is a factor which members of the House could not afford to overlook.

In explaining their action in acceding to the President's wishes on this subject, members of the committee are prone to say that the changes he wishes are of a minor character and therefore are unimportant and do not indicate that the President has won any notable victory. It is safe to say, however, that unless the committee had realized the urgency of altering the bill they would never have recommended it. The committee will meet probably tomorrow morning.

KING HAAKON TO BE CROWNED IN NORWAY'S ANCIENT CAPITAL



KING HAAKON VII AND QUEEN MAUD,
With Their Son Olaf, Who Are to Be Crowned in Trondhjem, Norway, on June 22.

CRADLE OF NORSE DRAWS THOUSANDS TO CORONATION

Significant Ceremony to
Occur on June 22.
Populace Joyful.

CHRISTIANIA, June 18.—The coronation of King Haakon VII and Queen Maud of Norway, on June 22 in the cathedral of the ancient capital, Trondhjem, only three degrees south of the Arctic Circle, will be an event of the utmost significance to the Norwegian people.

King Haakon, the sailor prince of Denmark, will be crowned in the historic city from which the Northmen sailed many centuries ago on sea-roving expeditions that were fraught with momentous consequences for the human race. It was from this cradle of the Norsemen that a famous band of cut-throats took ship for the conquering of the old sea rovers, for the new King is a descendant of the Vikings who ruled Norway and were the forefathers of Robert the Devil, William the Conqueror, and a long line of French nobles and English kings.

First Haakon's History.

At Trondhjem Eric Bloodaxe strove and slaughtered and was succeeded by the first Haakon, to whom the old chronicler Snorri Sturluson gave the name of "The Good." At Trondhjem, Haakon the Good tried to make Christians out of his pagan subjects, and was forced himself to make sacrifice to Odin.

At Trondhjem reigned Olaf the Quiet, Haakon Magnusson, who brought peace to the land; Haakon the Sleepy, so called from the clemency he gave his enemies, and Haakon Longlegs, all of them fighters on land and sea, all of them stirring figures in ancient Norse chronicles.

The Danish prince, in assuming the title of Haakon VII, took hold immediately on the sympathies and imagination of the Norwegian people. He has much right to wear a title which has come down through the centuries from the old sea rovers, for the new King is a sailor to his finger tips, so much so that when he was selected as King he confessed that his education had been altogether that of a sailor and not that which would prepare him to be a statesman.

Danish Sailor Prince.

The new King is a few months short of thirty-four years old. The Queen is nearly thirty years old. Her full name is Christiane Frederikke Carl George Valdemar Axel, and he is the second son of King Christian of Denmark, four of whose children now sit upon European thrones—King George of Greece, Queen Alexandra of Great Britain and Ireland, the Czarina of Russia, and King Haakon.

As a child Prince Carl was set apart for a naval career. In the naval academy he fared exactly as the other students did, no better, no worse.

He began his active career in 1890 as a midshipman, and in the summer of 1904 reached the grade of captain in the Danish navy. He is liked by his fellow-officers, and the common sailors are said to hold him in high regard. His favorite subject of conversation is the sea, which should endear him to his Norwegian subjects.

The King is a strict disciplinarian and a lover of hard work. He is rather shy and unapproachable, but devoted to his friends.

The King and Queen of Norway were married in July, 1896. They have one son, Prince Alexander Frederik Christian. He is now in his fourth year, and is said to resemble his maternal grandfather, Edward VII of England.

The Queen is the second daughter of the King of England. Through Queen Maud, the Norwegians feel certain that the enormous coast line of their country will never lack the protection of the British fleet in time of trouble.

The Queen is tall, stately, and is regarded as beautiful. She has the attributes that should make for a popularity with her husband's subjects.

HORSEWHIPPED A CLERK WHO WALKED WITH WIFE

Dr. Hugh A. Brown, of Department of Commerce and
Labor, Thrashed on Street by Elmer W. Marshall,
of the War Department.

Dr. Hugh A. Brown, a clerk in the Bureau of Corporations, Department of Commerce and Labor, was horsewhipped Saturday night by Elmer W. Marshall until Marshall was tired. The thrashing was administered in the presence of Mrs. Marshall.

Marshall found his wife and Brown walking on Florida avenue, at the corner of Third street northeast, and the whipping promptly followed. Brown was punched two or three times and then lashed with the whip. Marshall left Brown and his wife together, jumped into a buggy in which he had reached the scene, and disappeared.

Marshall, Saturday night, enlisted the services of two youngsters of his acquaintance, and these juvenile detectives watched Mrs. Marshall and Brown and notified Marshall.

The husband made a dramatic entrance, and when he reached from the buggy he carried the whip with him. He announced his advent with his manly right somewhat thus:

"Thud!"

This caught Brown just above the place where the chicken got the ax.

"Bing!"

This was responsible for the bruises which today appear on Dr. Brown's face. There were several others of the same. Then the whip came into play.

"Swish!"

It stung the doctor, and the language he used is not customary, to say the least of it, in the presence of ladies.

TWO MEN CRUSHED UNDER CEMENT BIN LICORICE HENCHMEN ARE IN- DICTED BY FEDERAL GRAND JURY AFTER STRUGGLE.

Were Making Excavations
in Anacostia—One Dead;
One Fatally Hurt.

NEW YORK, June 18.—The Federal grand jury at noon today handed down indictments against the MacAndrews & Forbes Company, of this city, its president, Karl Luengleuth, John S. Young & Co., of Baltimore, and Howard E. Young, president of the corporation, for violation of the anti-trust and interstate commerce laws, in selling licorice paste to the tobacco trust, to the exclusion of other tobacco manufacturers.

On motion of Special Assistant District Attorney Henry W. Taft, brother of the Secretary of War, bench warrants were issued for the arrest of the defendants, who will be arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields this afternoon.

The two men, with several others, were employed by the Warren Bernier Construction Company on the excavation for a sewer in Anacostia. They had been working several hours in their precarious position under the bin when, without warning, the boards supporting the heavy mass parted. All but Proctor and Jackson escaped with a few bruises and cuts.

NINE MEN BADLY STABBED AT A BABY'S CHRISTENING

NEW YORK, June 18.—In a battle at the christening of baby William Idleroth in Williamsburg, early today, nine men were stabbed. Two may die from their injuries.

William Idleroth, a carpenter, father of the baby, was leading his guests in singing "Wacht am Rhine" about 1 o'clock when a band of young men, known as the "Kent Street Savers," forced their way into the house and demanded that they be permitted to share in the fun. They were ordered out, and a fight began. The lights were extinguished and the men fought in the dark.

Andrew Garcia, twenty-five years old, was taken to the Eastern District Hospital unconscious. He was stabbed in the breast and back, and it was said would die.

James Murphy, seventeen years old, was taken to Williamsburg Hospital. He was stabbed several times, and was in a critical condition.

William Idleroth, the host, was severely cut and was arrested after his wounds were dressed, as he had been wielding a broad knife.

DOUMA HEBREWS SGN APPEAL TO STOP MASSACRE

Dead at Bialystok Known
to Number Nearly
Two Thousand
Persons.

RIOTING BREAKS OUT IN MANY OTHER CITIES

Czar Said to Have Signed a
Decree Dismissing the
Douma.

Berlin Calls on Russia to Act

BERLIN, June 18.—The government has made representations to Russia that there is urgent necessity for quelling the outbreak at Bialystok on the ground that numerous German subjects in Bialystok and elsewhere are endangered.

The Hebrews will benefit indirectly through this protest.

LONDON, June 18.—Late dispatches from Bialystok, Russia, today say 2,000 Jews have been slain in the massacre. The end is not yet.

This appeal, declaring that the outbreak was only the beginning of an organized massacre, signed by five Jewish members of the Russian duma, who dread prearranged slaughter of Jews in other cities, has been wired to London from Helsinki, Finland.

The outbreak at Bialystok clearly was the beginning of an organized massacre similar to the bloody October days. Only energetic intervention can prevent a terrible catastrophe. Peril is imminent. Appeal to all influences to help us.

The names attached to this appeal are those of Representatives Vinaver, Brandt, Schosberg, Karsenelson, and Levin. Martial law has been declared in Bialystok, and the killing there is ended, but another massacre is threatened at Grodno.

Uprisings have been started at Starobolsky and Lappi, villages near Bialystok. At Starobolsky fifty persons have been killed.

Uncensored reports from the correspondents of many papers, who have investigated the rioting, reveal that the massacre was arranged by the local authorities. This is confirmed by many circumstances.

Troops Fired Into Refugees.

At 3 o'clock in the morning following the first day's outbreak, troops marched to a forest where 800 Hebrews were in hiding and fired several volleys into the fugitives. Eighty persons were killed and many wounded.

In St. Petersburg it is openly charged that the anti-semitic riots are encouraged by the St. Petersburg secret police. The public is convinced that the Bialystok riots were plotted to afford a pretext for the dissolution of the duma.

Military officers openly boast that June 18 already has been decided upon as the date for the dispersal of the duma.

Revolution Imminent.

On all sides there are indications that a Russian revolution is near. Dispatches tell of lawlessness, rioting, and disorder in all parts of the empire. The imminence of an armed uprising is the one subject of conversation in the hotels, cafes, and public gardens in Moscow.

In spite of police prohibition meetings of from 8,000 to 10,000 persons are held daily in the suburbs. At all of these meetings is glorified. The prefect has ordered the police to be on hand to prevent revolutionary processions.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company telegraphs that the imperial ukase for the dissolution of the duma has been signed by the czar and that Premier Goroshtinsky only need insert the date to make it effective.

Anti-Hebrew Riots In Bialystok Suburbs

WARSAW, Poland, July 18.—Anti-Hebrew riots have broken out in the towns of Zabudow, Goniada, and Olesowice, located near Bialystok, which was the scene of the recent massacre.

The chief of police of Warsaw has issued a proclamation warning the people that any attempt to provoke anti-semitic riots here will be crushed by troops.

Anti-Russian Feeling In English Parliament

LONDON, June 18.—In the house of commons today members of the Labor party tried to secure from the government a promise that British fleets would not be allowed to pay ceremonial visits to Russia, and also made representations against the Hebrew massacres in Russia.

Sir Edward Grey, the foreign minister, declined to be drawn into making any promises.

WET GROUNDS—GAME OFF.

BOSTON, June 18.—The wet grounds prevented the morning game between the Boston and Chicago National clubs today.